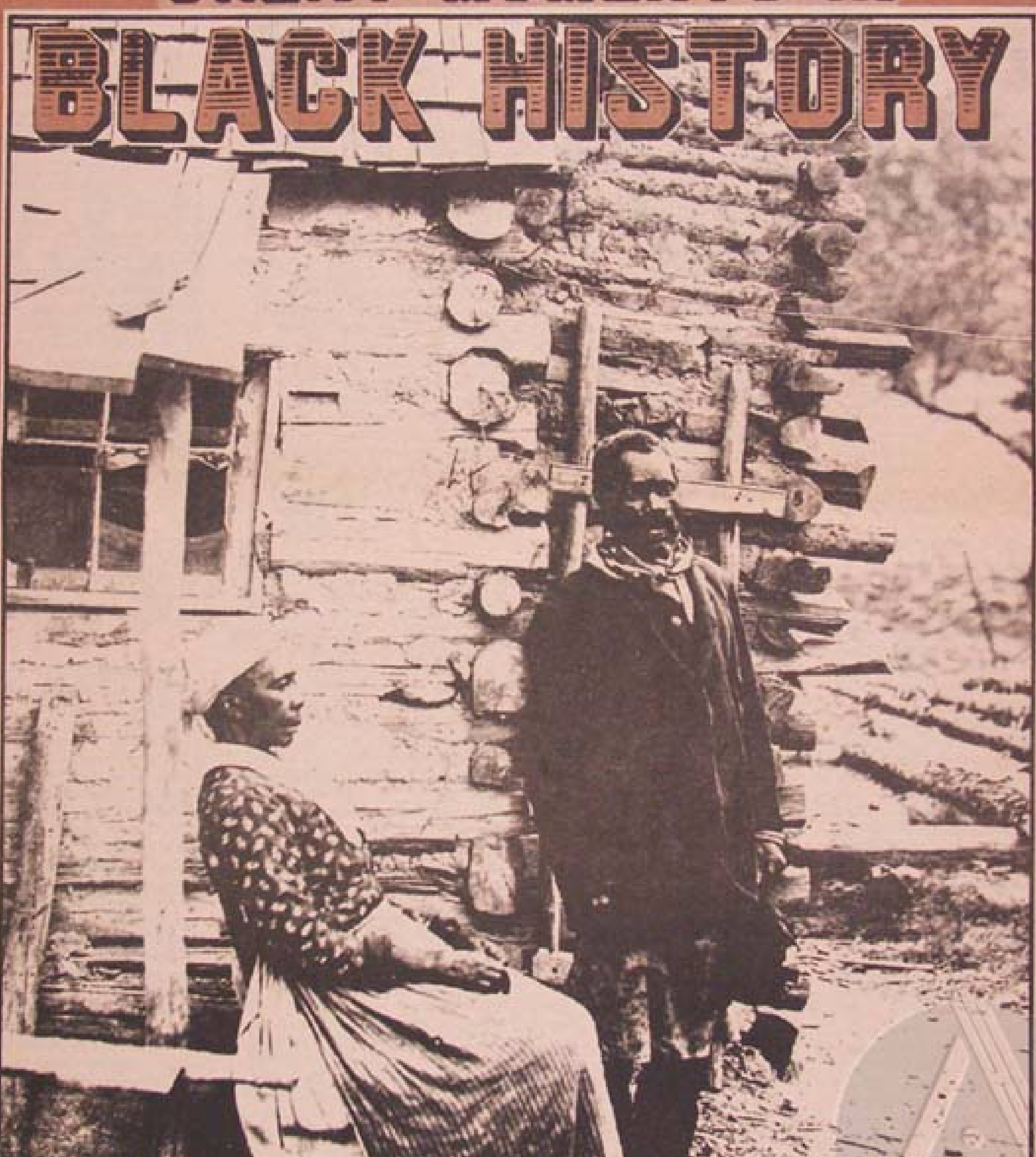
THE BLACK PANTHER
INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

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GREAT MOMENTS IN BLACK HISTORY





"WE WANT RUNNING WATER"

(New Orleans, La.) - Most Americans take running water for granted. But the all-Black community of Ironton in Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana, has never had running water. Recently, nearly the entire town of 200 people marched on the parish courthouse to protest and demand that officials provide them with this necessity of life in a modern society.

There have never been any plumbing facilities in Ironton, therefore no running water. Water is brought in by truck each week by the parish. The community still uses outdoor toilets. The local commission council claims Ironton is "too remote" to get piped in water and that such a project would not be "economically feasible."



GARY TYLER

Pardon Filed For Gary Tyler

(New Orleans, La.) - "Gary has been wronged and he's sitting up there in prison being brutalized for something that he didn't do. . ." says Mrs. Juanita Tyler, mother of Gary Tyler, a 21-year-old Black man who was falsely convicted of murder in 1975 by an all-White jury. Attorneys for Gary recently announced that they have filed a petition seeking his pardon and freedom from Angola State Penitentiary where he is serving a life sentence without possibility of parole for 20 years.

Gary was arrested in October, 1974, for the murder of a White youth during racial conflicts between Black and White students at Destrehan High School in St. Charles Parish.□

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

600,000 BLACK CHICAGOANS ARE POOR

(Chicago, Ill.) - One Chicagoan in five is poor. And according to the February issue of the *Chicago Reporter*, today's poor people are more likely than ever before to be trapped permanently in poverty.

Today's poor have no connection to the world of work. They are young people who reached working age when few employers were hiring. They are single women with young children to support. They are working age adults who have given up looking for a job. More than half of this country's poor families include no job-holder, while only one in six includes a full-time, year-round worker. In Chicago 85 per cent of poor people are Black.

The largest and most permanent group of poor people are on public aid. Few welfare recipients have the skills necessary for decent-paying jobs. Seventy per cent never finished high school.

Programs designed to help the persistently poor are too small to reach more than a small fraction. CETA (the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) provided only 7,000 jobs in fiscal 1979, down from the 11,000 provided in 1978. About 124,000 Chicagoans were eligible for those jobs.

Less than 10 per cent of the 75,000 Cook County public aid recipients registering with WIN (Illinois Department of Labor's Work Incentive program) were placed in jobs last year. WIN officials claimed they could find more jobs if they had a bigger staff, but they also admit no jobs exist for most of the program's registrants.

WHITE YOUTH CHARGED WITH KILLING BLACK CHILDREN

(Orangeburg, S.C.) - A 13-year-old White youth has been arrested and charged with the shotgun attack on four Black children in Santee, South Carolina, the *Guardian* reports. Two of the children were killed and two wounded. All were related and lived in a small community within several hundred yards of the scene. A 12-gauge shotgun, believed by police to be the murder weapon, was recovered from a septic tank near the arrested boy's home. Local Black residents, however, doubt that the youth was the only person responsible for the deaths. The boy's name is being withheld by authorities because of his age. Although Santee Blacks are at a loss to explain a motive for the shootings they note there had been friction between the youth's family and the slain children's relatives. They fear that because the victims were Black little effort will be made to seek justice for the murders.

POLICE USE "NIGGER TARGETS"

(San Francisco, Calif.) - An investigation has been ordered into charges of racial and sexual bias in state law enforcement agencies, including the training of officers on racist pistol targets. The state Personnel Board said recently that it had received an anonymous accusation that the California Highway Patrol (CHP) Academy has shooting targets similar to the "Official Running Nigger Target" found last fall at the state police firing range, along with a "Sink the Wet Back" target and another with an obscene depiction of a woman, the complaint said. According to the *San Francisco Examiner*, the board said several CHP traffic officers had complained in writing about discriminatory job practices by superiors, but nothing was done.

FEWER BLACKS IN CONGRESS?

(Washington, D.C.) - Black congressional influence in the United States could be substantially reduced next year, depending on the outcome of the 1980 census and subsequent redistricting and reapportionment decisions, according to the Joint Center for Political Studies (JCPS). In a statement recently released here, Eddie N. Williams, JCPS president, warned that the districts of all 15 Black voting congresspersons are prime candidates for restructuring because they have lost population since 1970 and most of them are located in states which will probably lose one or more congressional seats in 1981. "Among the 20 congressional districts which have had the highest rates of population loss, nine are held by Black members," Williams said. "Four districts represented by Blacks are among the top five population losers. In 17 of these 20 districts, the Black population ranges from 21 per cent to 74 per cent."

Congressman Ron Dellums Blasts "The New Cold War"

(Oakland, Calif.) - "World War III could be the war that would end us all. We must pick up our peace signs, take to the streets, support the youth who say, 'Hell no, we won't go'."

In a major policy speech here recently before the 43rd Anniversary of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Congressman Ron Dellums charged the Carter administration with whipping up "madness, hysteria and insanity," surrounding the events in Afghanistan.

Dellums called the administration's proposed $158.7 billion military budget "obscene," *People's World* reports.

"Why is it that millions of people in this country are bleeding from this military budget?" Dellums asked. "You cannot have a military budget with a limited budget for social needs without people feeling it."

The Black congressman pointed to the fact that money to meet pressing social needs in California has been severely restricted by Proposition 13 and other such tax measures. The result, Dellums said, has been for millions to be deleted from budgets for social needs while some people have raked in millions in the form of tax breaks.

He said the situation could get much worse with passage of the proposed "Jarvis II" or Proposition 9 income tax measure on the June ballot.

MONOPOLY

"This is the capitalist monopoly capital structure at work, preparing now to draft 18-year-olds to go and fight to protect their oil," Dellums said. He added that elements of that structure are at the same time "raking in billions of dollars in profits and gas prices rise weekly."

The popular East Bay congressman charged the White House with using the presently charged atmosphere in the country "to manipulate a new cold war." The President, he said, "now agrees with the military and the right-wing that it was a mistake not to develop the neutron bomb. . .the B1 bomber.

"If you have nuclear weapons and bombs, they will be used by the U.S.," Dellums said. "That's why in five years' time the military budget could be a trillion dollars."

Dellums charged that the U.S. congressmembers, with a few exceptions, are reflectors of ignorance, promoted and unleashed by public opinion polls. He said the people of his district in California sent him to Congress

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FAMILY CHARGES "EXECUTION" IN SLAYING OF CEDRIC STEWARD

BLACK YOUTH MURDERED BY L.A. SHERIFF'S DEPUTY

(Compton, Calif.) - With tears streaming down her face, the outraged and grief-stricken sister of the 19-year-old Black youth recalled the early February incident.

As she and her mother, Mrs. Ernestine Steward, rushed to the scene behind the apartment building in East Compton, they saw Cedric spreadeagled over the hood of the sheriff's car being patted down.

Mrs. Steward said that after identifying herself as Cedric's mother, she tried to find out what was going on. One of the officers, however, pulled out his billy club and approached her in a threatening manner.

"I am the boy's mother," Mrs. Steward repeated. "I want to talk to either one of you."

At that moment, according to other witnesses, Cedric made some small move. Deputy sheriffs Miguel Adauto and Patrick Letizio responded with a vicious attack, brutally beating Cedric with their billy clubs until he was unconscious.

Cedric was then handcuffed, Vida, his 17-year-old sister, said, and dragged some 60 feet down the well-lit alley. With both officers kneeling on Cedric, who was face down on the ground, one officer pulled out a gun and senselessly shot him—point blank—in the back.

Jerry Parsee, who arrived on the scene immediately after the shooting, said he also saw that Cedric was fully handcuffed.

The Steward family intends to file a wrongful death suit.

Steward was allegedly suspected of a purse snatching.

One unidentified sheriff's deputy, however, acknowledged, "There seems to have been no real justification for the shooting."

The slaying of Steward was the third controversial shooting by sheriff's deputies in the past two months. William Gavin was murdered in a hail of bullets on December 29, 1979, and Donald Schlittler was killed on January 4.



Los Angeles police are notorious for violence against Black and poor people. Nineteen-year-old CEDRIC STEWARD (inset) was recently murdered by an L.A. sheriff's deputy while the youth lay handcuffed on the ground.

Meanwhile, in the wake of a rash of recent killings of Black people by the notorious Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD), a broadbased coalition of community groups in Los Angeles has stepped up its efforts to establish a citizens' police review board.

The coalition includes the NAACP, American Civil Liberties Union, National Lawyers Guild and the Southern California Chapter of the Black Panther Party.

In order to establish the review board, the group must collect 116,588 petition signatures to have a city charter amendment placed on the November, 1980, ballot.

In a related matter, police chief Daryl Gates recently proposed that the LAPD use the new, more lethal so-called "Controlled Expansion Round" bullet.

The bullet has the capacity to hit a person in the rear of the shoulder, travel all the way to his or her brain and kill the person four or five hours after the victim was initially shot.

In New York City, the head of the association of Black police officers said recently that the fatal shooting of the 15-year-old son of a Black detective was "racially motivated."

Jay Parker was shot twice in the back by a Nassau County plainclothes officer after the youth allegedly drew a pellet pistol that resembled a .38-caliber revolver.

Detective John Cousar, the president of the Guardians Association of the New York City Police Department, said that "it's pretty clear there was a Black-White confrontation" between the Parker youth and two Nassau County officers, Dennis Boyle and John Talt, who are White.

The two policemen had stopped Parker on February 9 in Queens to question him about an alleged robbery.

"The part about the robbery attempt just doesn't fit," Cousar said, adding that he believed that "excessive force" had been used by the officers questioning Parker, who was the son of Sgt. James Parker of the Bronx District Attorney's office. "We don't see the necessity of shooting him," Cousar said.

An autopsy showed that Parker had been shot twice in the back. Dr. Minoru Araki, the Nassau County deputy chief medical examiner, said Parker's skin showed no powder marks—a sign that the gun apparently was more than eight inches away when it was fired. ☐

ERICKA HUGGINS SEEKS SECOND TERM ON COUNTY EDUCATION BOARD

"POOR PEOPLE HAVE A VOICE IN ME"

"For the predominantly Black and poor children confined to the facilities of the Alameda County Juvenile Probation Department, life is akin to that depicted in Charles Dickens' Oliver Twist.

"Instead of being provided with love and warmth so desperately needed by so-called 'delinquent' youth, children detained by the county are treated like criminals. . .Talk with the youth, as I have. Listen to their human stories, as I have. . . Make the public aware, as I have tried to do today and as I will continue to do in my position as a member of the Alameda County Board of Education."



ERICKA HUGGINS signs official papers as a candidate for re-election to the Alameda County Board of Education.

(Oakland, Calif.) - It has been over three years since Ericka Huggins spoke these words to Bay Area media at a press conference in November, 1976, held at the Alameda County Juvenile Hall in San Leandro. Ericka, who at that time had only been a member of the county board of education for six months, opened up juvenile hall to its first public scrutiny in years.

Citing the racist and inhumane treatment given to the mostly Black, Chicano and poor White children confined to the county's six juvenile detention centers, Ericka demanded that the county grand jury and other concerned citizens initiate an immediate and thorough investigation of abuses within the juvenile "justice" system.

In early February, Ericka filed for re-election as the board of education member from Trustee Area 6, which covers the predominantly Black and Chicano East Oakland flatlands. In a recent interview with THE BLACK PANTHER, Ericka, who is director of Oakland Community School, talked about the work she has done over the last four years to give Black and poor people a voice in the county's educational system.

"I originally ran for the board because of my concern over the way children were mistreated in the juvenile institutions," Ericka said. "The purpose of the county board of education is to act as an advisory body to the 19 school districts in Alameda County; to provide advice for the county's special educational programs for physically and mentally disabled children; and to administer the educational programs in the juvenile institutions," she continued.

Ericka said that while she has not seen "substantial changes" made in the way the juvenile facilities are run since she has been in office, "there have been many improvements in the curriculum and housing of the children. There is also greater sensitivity and love given toward each individual child."

Ericka praised the work of Peggy Smithson, who became director of the juvenile schools last July. "Peggy is very sensitive to the needs of children," Ericka said.

She said that by early 1981, due largely to the efforts of Ms. Smithson, a community care center, similar to a half-way house, will be established that will provide academic training for 60 youth who will not have to be confined in juvenile hall.

Ericka is the first Black person ever elected to the county board of education. When she took office in July, 1976, with one exception, all the board members were White middle-aged or senior citizens. The only other young person on the board was a woman who represents the predominantly White, middle class Piedmont area.

Explaining how her presence on the board has affected its work, Ericka said, "Some board members who had no understanding of the Black and poor community have begun to open their hearts to our problems. I thought that would never occur."

Although the board has no power to intervene in the affairs of local school districts, it does have authority in interdistrict transfers. Parents who want their children transferred from the district where the child lives to another district can appeal to the board if their requests are denied by the district of residence.

Most parents seeking transfers for their children come from Oakland, Ericka explained. "There is a great deal of violent crime in Oakland public schools—rape, stabbings, shootings, drug traffic and other abusive things for children.

"Children are not learning in the public schools. Oakland has the lowest reading and mathematics scores in the state of California, and California has some of the lowest scores in the nation," Ericka said.

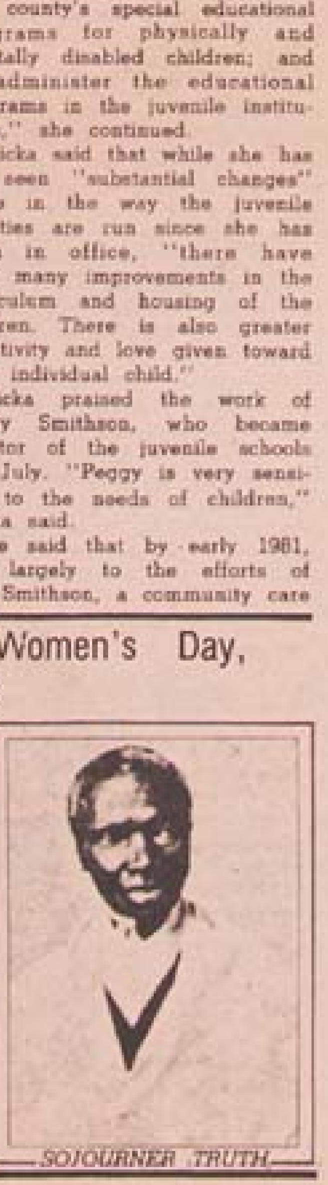
County board of education elections will be held on June 3. Ericka urges people to register to vote and vote. "My seat is not a seat for Ericka Huggins. It is a voice for poor people" □

Celebrate International Women's Day, March 8

(Oakland, Calif.) - The vital contributions made by women in all walks of life the world over will be celebrated here on Sunday, March 9, at the International Women's Day Fair, to be held at Laney College, 900 Fallon Street.

The fair, sponsored by over 60 organizations, including the Black Panther Party, will feature panel and workshop discussions on educational, health, legal, political and other issues of concern to women, films and slideshows, and entertainment.

The fair will last from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.. Admission will be free, and free childcare will be provided. For further information, call (415)532-2773.



SOJOURNER TRUTH

Couple Seeks Funds To Appeal Housing Bias Suit

(San Francisco, Calif.) - In April, 1978, Teressa Hankammer, the White manager of an apartment building in Oakland, offered to rent an apartment to Mrs. Michelle Bowers. Hankammer backed out of the rental agreement when she met Mr. Bowers. He is Black. Mrs. Bowers is White.

The Bowers subsequently filed a housing discrimination suit against Hankammer and the owner of the building. The suit, which came to trial last December and was held before U.S. District Court Judge Schnacke, ended in a verdict for the defendants after the judge displayed bias against the Bowers, their witnesses and lawyers in front of the jury and gave improper jury instructions.

The Bowers need to raise over $1,000 in the next few weeks in order to pay for the initial cost of filing an appeal.

Four fair housing investigators, two White and two Black, testified at the trial, along with a Black former tenant at the apartment who charged harassment by Hankammer and finally vacated her apartment upon receiving a rent increase. Both White investigators were rented apartments, while the Black investigators were not.

In addition, the White investigators testified that Hankammer expressed to them her intention to exclude all Black persons from the building and told them that the owner of the property, Raymond Chow, supported her in this policy of excluding Black tenants.

According to the Bowers, the bias of the judge was apparent throughout the course of the trial. He constantly interrupted their attorney, Ann Menasche, severely limited her questioning of plaintiffs' witnesses, and consistently upheld defendants' numerous objections, while overruling most all of plaintiffs' objections.

The jury, apparently strongly influenced by the judge's statements, was out a short 45 minutes before returning with a verdict for the defendants. Schnacke then thanked the jury and commented that the quickness with which the verdict was reached should be seen as a strong statement that "these kinds of cases" should never be brought.

Donations for the appeal may be sent to Michelle and Corbett Bowers, P.O. Box 6671, Oakland, Calif. 94614. □

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BERKELEY COMMUNITY UNITES TO RECALL RIGHT-WING JUDGE

To poor people, the removal of corrupt government officials seems virtually impossible. In Berkeley, California, however, poor people have united to recall a conservative judge who has used his powers for over a decade to deny justice to the poor.

The Party of Justice, an organization of poor and working people throughout the Bay Area, recently obtained over 50 per cent beyond the 8,500 signatures needed to place its petition to recall Berkeley-Albany Municipal Court Judge Mario Barsotti on the upcoming June ballot.

Below, we present excerpts from an article printed in the Touch, the newspaper of the Party of Justice, which explains why poor people in Berkeley and Albany, California, want Mario Barsotti removed from the bench.

The examination of the judicial misconduct of Mario Barsotti, stretching from his appointment by Ronald Reagan up until the present, reveals the failure of the Bar Association to alert the public to abusive, unlawful, or unfair acts by judges, especially when the victims are poor people.

Surveys of Barsotti's sentencing patterns are not available at this point. However, there are records of his bail setting patterns. He has the most abusive record of any judge on the Berkeley-Albany bench. He sets higher bails, and he releases on O.R. (release without bail) a far lower percentage of defendants.

On July 9, 1969, William G. Seward appeared before Barsotti. Seward had been arrested for a sit-in in People's Park. The argument between Seward and the government had just been thoroughly debated in the streets. In defense of Seward's position, over 30,000 Berkeley people had taken to the streets. In defense of the government's position, one person had been shot to death, scores of others shot, 1,000 people jailed, and the entire town tear-gassed from the skies by helicopter.

Barsotti didn't like the notion of a People's Park. He told Seward that he wasn't going to grant a continuance to allow Seward to obtain counsel.

The judge then proceeded to trial. Seward had no way of asserting his right to a jury trial, so Barsotti heard the case himself. He summarily convicted Seward. Just as summarily he imposed sentence, six months' probation.

As a condition of probation, the judge forbade Seward to engage in any political activity, whatsoever. In essence, Seward was for six months to live under the personal dictatorial powers of Barsotti, who had in one hearing removed nearly all of his civil rights.

The principle that no person can be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law is not only constitutionally guaranteed by the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments, it is the fundamental criterion for distinguishing repressive societies from societies based on rational rule by law.

A problem arose for some speculators in 1978. They wanted the tenants of 2320 9th Street in Berkeley evicted. The speculators couldn't win an unlawful detainer action against the tenants because they had never made the premises habitable and therefore hadn't fulfilled their part of the rental contract.

Thus, the speculators were faced with the choice of spending some of their profits to remedy the deplorable condition of the house, or else pay back the exorbitant rent they had been charging for the slum-like building.

There is a standard device by which landlords get unjust judgments against tenants. It is called getting a "default judgment." Tenants sued in unlawful detainer have only five days to answer the suit, as opposed to 30 days for other suits of law. If they don't answer, landlords win automatically.

This device works well against poor tenants who don't find out how to deal with the suit until five days are up and it's too late. Three-fourths of unlawful detainer cases are won by default.

The speculators decided to sue a non-existent person, and when their suit was not answered, they would get a default. Then they would take advantage of the ambiguous wording of the law and get the Alameda County sheriff to evict the tenants and "restore" the premises to the speculators.

The tenants had a valid lease. On October 24, 1978, Barsotti entered a default judgment against Ronald Lambert, a person whom no one knew, who was not on the lease, and whom the speculators admitted they themselves didn't know.

They claimed they had made an oral lease agreement with him one day and then never saw him again. This story was good enough for Barsotti, and

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Puerto Rican Nationalists Visit Oakland

(Oakland, Calif.) - Three Puerto Rican nationalists, (inset, left to right) IRVIN FLORES, RAFEAL CANCEL MIRANDA and OSCAR COLLAZO, unjustly imprisoned in the U.S. for over 25 years addressed a huge audience at the Oakland Auditorium here on February 6. The freedom fighters denounced the U.S. colonization of Puerto Rico, demanded the release of Puerto Rican political prisoners still held in this country and called on the Carter administration to end the U.S. Navy's presence on the island of Vieques. Flores, Miranda and Collazo, along with Lolita Lebron, were imprisoned because of their alleged attempt in November, 1950, to shoot their way into Blair House, where President Truman was living, and a March 1, 1954, armed attack in the gallery of the House of Representatives, in which five Congressmen were wounded.

F.B.I. Harassment of Black Americans: 1910-1980

Black involvement with the FBI has not been limited to the struggle for freedom and justice. In 1934, the renowned bank robber John Dillinger was jailed in Crown Point, Indiana. His cellmate, a Black man named Herbert Youngblood, helped Dillinger escape from the jail, according to the following account written by Black historian and researcher C.R. Gibbs. Gibbs' article is Part 2 of a series reprinted from the Bilalian News *on the FBI's harassment of Black Americans over the last 70 years.*

PART 2

Not only were Black publications denounced by the FBI's General Intelligence Division (GID) for developing a "feeling of race consciousness," the GID also wrote of the "insubordination" of the Black press.

In a final effort to muzzle the Black press the FBI began pressing for a general peacetime sedition law that would curb Black and radical periodicals.

As a last ditch opposition tactic to the proposed law, James Weldon Johnson, Black poet and secretary of the NAACP, read to the members of the House Rules Committee published notices of the date, hour and place for the public burning of a Black man at the stake.

Along with that he published Mississippi Governor Bilbo's advance statement that he could do nothing to prevent it.

Johnson pointed out that the fact that if the bill became law, the Black press would be held guilty of treason and have its reporters imprisoned, if they discussed such occurrences in their publications. To further explain, Johnson expanded on this point by saying:

"Part of the business of the Negro papers of this country is to protest against that very thing, and yet...these protests will be construed as an appeal to racial prejudice, and...these papers which are voicing the desires and the aspirations of these weaker people will be...absolutely and utterly destroyed... It is a part of their business...this fight against that national shame...lynching..."

An editorial by the Chicago *Whip* (also under Bureau surveillance) echoed Black sentiment the best when it stated:

"The opinion of Attorney-General Palmer, that there is a growing tendency toward racial consciousness among colored people, is one of the few of his opinions that does not invite controversy. The colored people are...being aroused into a state of unrest and dissatisfaction. If this awakening of racial consciousness is to be construed as the offspring of radicalism, then radicalism is the hope of the race."

Only with the onslaught of the depression era would the Bureau turn from its crusade against dissent. The depression brought domestic unrest, the entrenchment of the Communistic Party, widespread poverty, and the birth of organized crime.

The 1930's saw the Lindbergh kidnapping, as well as a score of bandits achieve a previously unheard of national prominence.

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A CITIZEN'S PEACE FORCE: A PROPOSAL

BY HUEY P. NEWTON

Following is Part 2 of a series of articles written by Huey P. Newton and first published in this newspaper in 1973, in which the Black Panther Party president proposes the creation of a Citizen's Peace Force as an alternative to the armed services and local police forces.

In the segment below, Huey discusses the dangerous growth of a national police network in America—organized and run by the law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

PART 2

The think tanks, that predicted and lost the Vietnam war are now focusing their computers on the potential new American civil war. One leading futurist, Herman Kahn — who used to predict how we could survive a nuclear war — promises us that the water supplies of whole cities will be heavily dosed with tranquilizing drugs in order to reduce "crime" and improve community relations.

John C. Meyer, Jr., writing in the magazine *Police Chief*, speculates that the increased use of drugs will eventually aid the police. Not only will antisocial types be given regular doses but the police themselves, those who work in "some sections" of the city, will be drugged in order to make them "more aware of physical danger."

The ties between the Central Intelligence Agency and the Rand Corporation and its imitators are of long standing. While CIA penetration operatives infiltrate local law enforcement at the personnel level, the government-funded think tanks ideologize the world-view or "mind set" of our domestic government and law enforcement. The domestic G.I.'s of the future, the Blue Machine, will be given drugs and otherwise narcotized by their own government.

This is at home. Abroad, drugged apes will fight small land wars supported by the techno-chemical death machines. Apes! Of course the "research institutes" will deny this just as they denied their contingency planning for biocide and genocide in Vietnam.

And in California's wired society, a Dr. William W. Herrmann, a "counterinsurgency specialist" for the System Development Corporation, told the *Los Angeles Times* that a good computer intelligence system would "separate out the...activists bent on destroying the system" and then develop a master plan "to win the hearts and minds of the people."

CALIFORNIA OR SOUTHEAST ASIA?

Under the Nixon administration the Justice Department, the Supreme Court and the intelligence establishment have been driven hard to the right. The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) is now the creature of this new realignment of powers.

In the Justice Department, John Mitchell, Richard Kleindeist, William Rehnquist, the witch-hunter Robert Mardian, Jervis Leonard, head of the "Panther division," and, before he was fired for corruption, Will Wilson, all took part in transforming the LEAA from Ramsey Clark's rather liberal legal bureaucratic conglomerate to a hard-lining activist, ideologically committed juggernaut fast equipping itself to root out the "bad apples" that Mr. Agnew has described for us on so many occasions. The Justice Department has enjoyed a massive increase of power during the first four years of the Nixon administration.

The Supreme Court is being systematically packed despite the defeat of Carswell and Haynesworth. Rehnquist was a key strategist for the Nixon administration in the congressional battles over the "no knock" and electronic surveillance issues. Now he sits on the high court passing on the constitutionality of "no knock" and "preventative detention" and secret police methods of all kinds; on the constitutionality of LEAA itself.

The basic structure of a police-military-academic-industrial complex is already built and this complex is growing rapidly. The federal government gives central direction and finances it out of tax dollars, business provides products for a growing and profitable market, and the universities contribute brainpower and knowledge.

LEAA is preparing the way to an efficient national police network by streamlining and standardizing all aspects of police operations from recruitment and selection procedures and training curricula to intelligence, communications and crime reporting systems, to equipment and weapons acquisition.

This means transforming 40,000 poorly funded, untrained and undisciplined police departments into a force that is well-trained, well disciplined and well-equipped with the latest technological breakthroughs, many of which were developed and tested by the Army for counterinsurgency warfare in Vietnam.

Big city police departments, thanks in large part to the massive infusion of federal funds, are already looking like big business. New York City's police budget is $360,000,000 and Chicago's is over $90,000,000. Both departments are large enough to be listed among *Fortune* magazine's list of the 500 largest American corporations.

The stakes are very high. The Pentagon's war budget beggars the entire budget of any other country. $82 billion on the war systems; health and welfare, $5 billion; housing, $2 billion and so on down. The Pentagon, besides the fantastic CIA infiltration of the government, maintains one public relations man for every congressman.

The technology revolution means computers that can list

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Human Rights Forum Set For March 16

(Oakland, Calif.) - Human rights in Oakland, America and throughout the world will be examined at a special day-long forum to be held here Sunday, March 16, at the Oakland Auditorium.

Sponsored by the Melvin Black Human Rights Committee, the forum will be held in memory of Melvin Black, a 15-year-old Black youth who was murdered by Oakland policemen on March 17 of last year. Forum panel discussions will focus on human rights in city government, in the treatment of children and youth and on the international level. There will be an evening concert featuring entertainment by several well known artists and groups, including Klymaxx, A.F.B., Mikael Bolivar and Charmaigne.

Featured speakers include Minister Louis Farakhan of the Nation of Islam, and Angela Davis. Among the co-sponsors of the event are Congressman Ron Dellums' office; the Black Caucus, Pan African Secretariat; National Black Human Rights Coalition; Black Women Organized for Political Action; National Alliance Against Racism; Bay Area Community Services Organization and the Black Panther Party.

Admission is $5.00 in advance and $6.00 at the door. All proceeds will go to benefit the Melvin Black Human Rights Scholarship Foundation. Tickets are available at the Afro-American Association, 4022 Grove Street, Oakland, and OCCUR, 1419 Broadway, Oakland. For further information, call (415)839-3284.



ERWIN EDWARDS

Black Man Faces Death Penalty In White Cop Killing

(Mobile, Ala.) - "Come here *boy*," the witness said, as he recalled in his testimony the words used by the arrogant White policeman in summoning the defendant, a 41-year-old Black man.

The 18-year-old Black youth, Michael Burrell, continued his pretrial testimony in the Alabama courtroom, while angry demonstrators outside the courthouse demanded the release of Erwin Edwards.

Officer Henry Booth went towards Edwards, Burrell said, and a struggle ensued. Edwards was "fighting back to keep Booth from hitting him" in the back of the head with a flashlight. After both men fell to the ground, Burrell heard a shot and the policeman lay dead, killed with his own gun, which he had drawn and pointed at Edwards, Burrell said.

Despite this and other testimony supporting Edwards' plea of self-defense in the August 14, 1979, incident, the Black man was unjustly convicted of murder in February in a mockery of a jury trial in this notoriously racist southern town.

Edwards now faces the death penalty. A sentencing hearing, in which his penalty could be reduced to life in prison without possibility of parole, has been set for March 6.

Edwards' defense attorney, state Senator Michael Figures, said that his client did not receive a fair trial and hopes the trumped-up conviction will be reversed on appeal.

Booth had been dismissed from the police force after a March 28, 1976, mock lynching incident involving eight other White officers and Glenn Diamond, 27, a Black man.

Contributions to Edwards' legal defense are badly needed and may be sent to the Erwin Edwards Defense Fund, % Commonwealth National Bank, 2214 St. Stephens Road, Mobile, Ala. [illegible]

Editorial

IN HONOR OF WOMEN

"...If de fust women God ever made was strong enough to turn de world upside down all alone, dese women togedder ought to be able to turn it back, and get it right side up again! And now dey is asking to do it, de men better let 'em."

—Sojourner Truth
May, 1851



In Nicaragua, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Angola, the West Bank of Israel and elsewhere, women have and are still fighting alongside men for the freedom of their homelands. Many of these women are mothers who have risked death so that their children might grow up to live in peace. Some are 14 and 15 years old, physically still children, but mentally and spiritually, armed with the determination of their parents—that no outside government or forces will continue to exploit their lands and people.

International Women's Day, March 8, will be celebrated all over the world in honor of the continuing struggle of women to achieve political, economic, and social equality with men — and more importantly, to bring peace to the world.

Here in America, the most advanced technological society in the world, we are still in the dark ages as far as women's rights are concerned. The Equal Rights Amendment, which would guarantee U.S. women full equality under the Constitution, has met some of its stiffest opposition from women whose views of themselves and their role in society have been distorted by a culture which still subtly teaches that women are the "weaker" sex.

Poor and oppressed women in America, as elsewhere in the world, have always viewed their struggle for equality as part of the overall struggle of poor people for freedom. They have well understood that no society can be free unless *all* of its people are treated equally.

Women could, indeed, get the world "right side up again." Because they give birth to children and are most involved in the rearing of children, women have a unique sensitivity and outlook on life that is badly needed in the governing of world affairs. Third World countries which have waged revolutions in recent years have used the talents and abilities of their women, while women in most Western countries still have to "prove" their equality with men.

As the 69th anniversary of International Women's Day approaches, the American people women and men, should consider the reasons why a country that can send rockets to the moon brings about high rates of infant mortality by refusing to provide poor women with decent health care; why a country that within a matter of hours can send a "strike force" halfway around the world to protect U.S. interests, but will not provide decent childcare centers for working women.

Until our society begins to seriously deal with the issue of women's equality, we will have no right to claim to be the most "civilized" country in the world.

On March 8, let all of us, women, men and children, pause to remember the greatness of women and dedicate ourselves anew to ensuring that their oppression, on all levels, is quickly brought to an end. □

COMMENT:

Frederick Douglass: "The Black Man's Cause Will Never Die"

The following speech by Frederick Douglass, delivered 97 years ago, contains truth that is relevant to Black and poor people in America today. In honor of Black History Month and in tribute to Douglass — one of the greatest Black leaders in the history of this country — below, THE BLACK PANTHER presents Douglass' speech delivered in April, 1883, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of emancipation in the District of Columbia.

It is easy to break forth in joy and thanksgiving for emancipation in the District of Columbia. It is easy to call up the noble sentiments and the startling events which made that grand measure possible. It is easy to trace the footsteps of the Negro in the past, marked as they are all the way along with blood.

But the present occasion calls for something more. How stands the Negro today? Wh... are the relations subsisting between him and the powerful people among whom he lives, moves and has his being? What is the outlook and what is his probable future?

You will readily perceive that I have raised more questions than I shall be able for the present to answer. My general response to these inquiries is a mixed one. The sky of the American Negro is dark, but not rayless; it is stormy, but not cheerless...

As the war for the Union recedes into the misty shadows of the past, and the Negro is no longer needed to assault forts and stop rebel bullets, he is in some sense, of less importance. Peace with the old master class has been war to the Negro. As the one has risen, the other has fallen.

The reaction has been sudden, marked, and violent. It has swept the Negro from all the legislative halls of the Southern states, and from those of the Congress of the United States. It has, in many cases, driven him from the ballot box and and the jury box.

The situation has much in it for serious thought, but nothing to cause despair. Above all the frowning clouds that lower about our horizon, there is the steady light of stars, and the thick clouds that now obscure them, will in due season pass away. .

Let any man now claim for the Negro, or worse still, let the Negro now claim for himself, any right, privilege or immunity which has hitherto been denied him by law or custom, and he will at once open the fountain of bitterness and call forth overwhelming wrath.

It is his sad lot to live in a land where all presumptions are arrayed against him, unless we except the presumption of inferiority and worthlessness. If his course is downward, he meets very little resistance, but if upward, his way is disputed at every turn of the road...

It is a real calamity, in this country, for any man, guilty or not guilty, to be accused of crime, but it is an incomparable greater calamity for any colored man to be so accused.

Justice is often painted with bandaged eyes. She is described in forensic eloquence, as utterly blind to wealth or poverty, high or low, White or Black, but a mask of iron, however thick, could never blind American justice, when a Black man happens to be on trial. Here, even more than elsewhere, he will find all presumptions of law and evidence against him.

In many parts of our common country, the action of courts and juries is entirely too slow for the impetuosity of the people's justice. When the Black man is accused the mob takes the law into its own hands, and whips, shoots, stabs, hangs or burns the accused, simply upon the allegation or suspicion of crime.

The situation, my colored fellow citizens, is discouraging, but with all its hardships and horrors, I am neither desperate nor despairing as to the future.

One ground of hope is found in the fact referred to in the beginning, and that is, the discussion concerning the Negro still goes on.

The country in which we live is happily governed by ideas as well as by laws, and no Black man need despair while there is an audible and earnest assertion of justice and right on his behalf. He may be riddled with bullets, or roasted over a slow fire by a mob, but his cause cannot be shot or burned or otherwise destroyed. Like the impalpable ghost of the murdered Hamlet, it is immortal.

All talk of its being a dead issue is a mistake. It may for a time be buried, but it is not dead.

TRUTH

In a word, until truth and humanity shall cease to be living ideas, and mankind shall sink back into moral darkness, and the world shall put evil for good, bitter for sweet, and darkness for light, this discussion will go on. Until all humane ideas and civilization shall be banished from the world, this discussion will go on.

There never was a time when this great lesson could be more easily learned than now. Events are transpiring all around us that enforce consideration of the oppressed classes. In one form or another, by one means or another, the ideas of a common humanity against privileged classes, of common rights against special privileges, are now rocking the world. □

GREAT MOMENTS IN BLACK HISTORY

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VIOLENCE HITS ZIMBABWE ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Z.A.N.U. LEADER TARGET OF DEATH PLOT

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) - Early on the morning of February 6 a grenade was thrown at the newly purchased house of Robert Mugabe, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), but it exploded harmlessly against an outer wall. In a separate attack, Mugabe lieutenant Kumbirai Kangai was seriously injured by an RPG-7 anti-tank rocket fired into his bedroom.



"Auxiliary" forces of ex-Rhodesian "Prime" Minister" Bishop Abel Muzorewa are intimidating Zimbabwean people to vote against ZANU in upcoming elections.

The two incidents were among many reported by all parties in the lead-up to Rhodesia's election on February 27-29. In a characteristic statement made following the attack, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington deplored the grenade incident but repeated his government's false view that most cease-fire violations should be blamed on ZANU, *Africa News* reports.

The attack on Mugabe climaxed a week in which ZANU found it increasingly difficult to counter efforts to isolate itself from the mainstream of Rhodesia's hectic pre-election scene.

Mugabe was also the target of a bomb that exploded near his car on February 10, as well as previous assassination attempts and has charged that Britain, South Africa and the Rhodesian authorities are plotting to eliminate him from the elections.

Threatening to pull ZANU forces out of a fragile six-week-old cease-fire arrangement, Mugabe said at a news conference, "The conclusion is obvious. The British are acquiescing in these attacks.

"Yesterday's attempt was just one of many incidents in a strategy worked out by the British, South Africa and Rhodesia to disable my party from effective participation in the elections."

Mugabe warned Lord Soames, the British governor appointed to oversee the cease-fire, that if Rhodesian troops and auxiliary police were not confined to barracks and if ZANU was banned in any area, he will pull out of the truce.

Under such circumstances, Mugabe went on, he will tell ZANU forces, most of whom are how in assembly points around the country, to return to the countryside.

On February 9, a ZANU official and his wife were killed when four hand grenades were thrown into their home in the southeastern part of the country. A third person was seriously injured in the attack, which took place in the Black "township" of Chipinga. The area is a stronghold for the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, former leader of ZANU who was expelled by the party several years ago after he collaborated with the former White minority government of Ian Smith.

Soames, in addition to charging ZANU forces with trying to intimidate Black voters, has banned one of Mugabe's aides, Enos Nkala, from campaigning in the elections though not from remaining a candidate.

In early February, Soames summoned Mugabe to a meeting and requested that he make a televised broadcast to control ZANU forces. The British official instructed Mugabe to order guerrillas back to their camps and he further specifically demanded that the ZANU leader state publicly that he would abide by the results of the election and abandon the war if his party loses.

At a later press conference, Bishop Abel Muzorewa warned that "no sane person" would expect him to honor the election

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Mozambique Rebuilds Damages of Rhodesian War

Since shortly after its independence in 1975, Mozambique has served as a rear base for the freedom fighters of ZANU. The war frequently spilled over into Mozambican territory, taking a heavy toll, and now, with the implementation of a Zimbabwe peace accord, the young nation has high hopes for a period of relative stability during which it can advance its development plans.

The following article, reprinted from Africa News, *describes plans of the Mozambican government to rebuild its society.*

(Maputo, Mozambique) - In several recent speeches President Samora Machel has been spelling out the cost of war and the implications of peace to Mozambicans. Using United Nations' statistics, he told the People's Assembly that the direct war damage to Mozambique in loss of property, equipment and infrastructure has been about $50 million.

Over the past three years Rhodesian forces have attacked Mozambique some 350 times, President Machel revealed, killing 1,335 Mozambicans, injuring 1,538 and capturing another 751.

No figures have yet been released by ZANU as to the number of freedom fighters and refugees killed and injured inside Mozambique, but the number will certainly run into the thousands.

President Machel also stated that since the closure of the border with Rhodesia in 1976, Mozambique has lost $550 million in revenue from transport and services, trade and tourism. The country's second port at Beira, once a bustling trade center and resort serving Rhodesian businessmen and holiday makers, has become something of a ghost town with many people out of work.

Mozambique has made an appeal to the U.N. for about $600 million in emergency aid. Western countries, including the U.S. and Britain, are considering a "Southern Africa Development Fund" to provide financial assistance and reconstruction projects to the war-torn frontline states, as well as to Rhodesia itself.

In Mozambique, agricultural production along the border has been disrupted because of the security situation. Farming and forestry projects in the rich Manica highlands, for instance, were halted and foreign experts withdrawn after repeated Rhodesian raids in the area.

Perhaps most costly and so far uncalculated, has been Mozambique's assistance to the more than 150,000 Rhodesian exiles cared for in six main refugee camps. The U.N. High Commission for Refugees (UN-

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Revolution In El Salvador— The Struggle Against Western Rule

(San Salvador, El Salvador) - The unbalanced distribution of wealth by the unpopular, U.S.-backed regime in El Salvador—as was the case in Iran and Nicaragua—has led the people of this impoverished Central American country to take to the streets in massive demonstrations to demand an end to their economic exploitation.

According to conservative Western surces, less than two per cent of El Salvador's 4.8 million people control over 60 per cent of the nation's gross national product.

The uprising of the people has brought increased political repression. In January, over 200,000 people took part in an anti-government protest. The National Guard responded by firing on the crowd with machine guns. Sources in El Salvador say that up to 200 were killed and many more wounded, contrary to reports in U.S. papers that only 15 died.

The five-member military-civilian junta backed down in January on concessions it was forced to pledge to leftists in exchange for the release of 220 to 370 hostages they held to press for major economic and social reforms.

The releases came during a march by over 5,000 members and supporters of the Popular Revolutionary Bloc (PRB) to show support for PRB members who held the hostages in five buildings here.

The leftists still hold 150 hostages, 120 captured January 18 at an Education Ministry office in this capital city and a Labor Ministry office in Santa Ana, 40 miles west of San Salvador, and 30 being held at Central American University.

Meanwhile, the Carter administration recently announced that it will soon allocate $49.8 million for military and economic aide to El Salvador in an attempt to prevent the overthrow of the regime.

Quoting unidentified sources, the *Washington Post* said that some State Department officials had acknowledged that the program was a thinly-veiled counterinsurgency effort. The plan was tentatively approved in January by the National Security Council with the support of President Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and the Defense Department. At least three 12-man Army mobile training teams will instruct El Salvador's three army battalions in logistics, communications and intelligence, said the newspaper.

El Salvador army troops re-

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CARIBBEAN NATION'S REVOLUTION THREATENED

GRENADA FIGHTS C.I.A. SABOTAGE

(Berkeley, Calif.) - The CIA is busily and stealthily working to overthrow yet another progressive state — the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada. It is using a variant of the technique applied in Chile and many other places — the "destabilization" of the government in preparation for its overthrow by force, Edward Boorstein writes in *People's World*.

An authentic people's revolution came to power last March in Grenada — a country consisting of 110,000 people on several small islands in the southeastern Caribbean. This revolution got rid of a dictator who kept the country in terror.

It already has an impressive series of accomplishments to its credit — like creating a large number of new jobs; providing free milk to children under five and primary school students; protecting the right of workers to be represented by trade unions; establishing a policy of ending pay discrimination against women.

It proposes to carry out a fundamental restructuring of the deformed colonial economy inherited from the past. For the first time in their 300-year history, the people of Grenada are seeing a chance to build a decent life for themselves and their children.

The people of Grenada are almost all Black or mixed — the descendants of the slaves brought over from Africa to work the plantations owned by the French and British colonialists. The French colonized the island first, exterminating the Caribs who had lived there before.

The the British, in the late eighteenth century, conquered the island from the French. The language of Grenada is English, although some older people in the countryside can still speak French.

When the British conceded final independence to Grenada in 1974, they left an island which bore the marks of several centuries of colonialist and Western exploitation — people ground down by the severest kind of poverty and a deformed, satellite type of economy, geared to the needs and interests of Britain and other Western countries.

Boorstein saw seven- or eight-year-old children lugging pails of water from far away outdoor faucets to their homes. In one place he saw a grown man in trunks bathing himself at a cold-water faucet a good 100 yards away from his house. Less than 40 per cent of the homes in Grenada have inside running water — not even cold, much less hot.

The same with electricity. A large proportion of the homes don't have it.

The economy of Grenada has been marked by a monstrous level of unemployment — about 50 per cent. Every other person who wants a job has been unable to find one. Cutting down and eliminating the unemployment is the most urgent economic task inherited by the revolution.

Like many other underdeveloped countries, Grenada isgeared to the production of a few main export crops. Most of its cultivated land is used to produce cocoa, nutmeg, and bananas for shipment to Great Britain, West Germany and other developed countries. Very little land is used for the production of food for the local market.

So although Grenada is an agricultural country, more than half the food it consumes is imported — at very high prices. And despite the heavy import bill, Grenada does not get enough food. There is widespread malnutrition in the country.



Grenada's Prime Minister MAURICE BISHOP.

Grenada is also dependent on imports for most other things besides food. Clothing, cement and other building materials, furniture — all are imported. There is almost no industry in Grenada.

Grenada banks and insurance companies were foreign-owned and controlled — British and Canadian. They didn't lend significant amounts to develop agriculture, fishing, and industry in Grenada. They lent money to the well-to-do for the import of cars. They transferred large amounts to the home countries, so that little, impoverished Grenada was contributing to

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ANGOLANS PREPARE FOR PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

(Luanda, Angola) - Angolans are mobilizing to choose representatives for the People's Assembly, which is due to be convened at the end of this year.

The decision to build for the Assembly was taken at the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola's (MPLA) first party congress in December, 1977. Angola's first president, the late Agostinho Neto, in the months prior to his death last year, had devoted particular attention to the methods whereby the People's Assembly could be created, the *Guardian* reports.

In a recent declaration, the MPLA Political Bureau focused on the construction of the Assembly. The politburo statement noted that the working class has a direct and organized role in the exercise of power through the building of the Assembly.

To insure that this process not be distorted, the declaration stated, "The party must at all levels and throughout the country be sufficiently well organized and united to be able to lead the process that demands continuing work to clarify, mobilize and organize the broad masses of the people."

A serious coup attempt, led by Nito Alves, worked through the grassroots ward committees that constituted the first try at establishing Assemblys.

The Alves takeover of these popular organizations and the use of them as a base for a move against the government led the first MPLA Worker's Party congress to annul the Assembly law.

1980, however, has been declared the Year of the People's Assembly, which as President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos explained in a February 4 speech here, is viewed as the only organ which can control the activity of theentire executive apparatus of the state.

"Today we have seen," he said, "that the lack of this organism has meant that members of the government cannot present full reports on the work. And this situation does not allow open and vigorous criticism of our government by the masses of our people."

Although theexact procedures for the upcoming People's Assembly elections have not yet been set, mass meetings have been carried out in Luanda for some months now to discuss and mobilize for the process. In some major provincial cities and in the countryside, efforts are being concentrated on collective farms.



Women members of Angola's MPLA.

LEADER THREATENS TO BREAK TIES WITH BRITAIN

(Dar es Salaam, Tanzania) - Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere threatened in late February to break diplomatic relations with Britain because of its efforts to block the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) from participating on an equal basis with other political parties in the upcoming February 27-29 parliamentary elections to establish Black majority rule.

Nyerere earlier asked United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to visit Rhodesia and personally oversee Britain's role as a peace-keeper.

In a letter sent to Waldheim Nyerere accused Britain of ignoring a U.N. Security Council resolution calling on Britain to comply with terms of the Lancaster House peace talks on Rhodesia.

Nyerere complained Britain's governor in Rhodesia, Lord Soames, has allowed Rhodesian auxilary forces to roam freely.

"Reports from missionaries and other local observers, including former Prime Minister Garfield Todd, talk of intimidation and lawlessness by the auxiliaries," Nyerere said.

DISGRACED CHINESE PRESIDENT MAY BE HONORED

(Beijing, China) - Once disgraced as China's "No. 1 capitalist roader" during the 1960's, the late President Liu Shao-chi is expected to be restored to honor in the near future by the Chinese Communist Party. Meanwhile, the widow of Chairman Mao Zedong and three other radical members of China's so-called "Gang of Four" apparently will not be given public trials, according to a recent decision announced by the National People's Congress. Mao's widow, Jiang Jing, and former Politburo members Yao Wenyuan, Zhang Zhunjiao and Wang Hongwen have been under house arrest since shortly after the Chairman's death in September, 1976.

TURKEY EXTENDS MARTIAL LAW

(Ankara, Turkey) - The Turkish parliament extended martial law in late February to two rebellious provinces—Izmir and Hatay—and ordered the continuation of the two-year martial law in 18 of the nation's 67 provinces. Izmir was the last major city not under martial law. The Aegean Sea port city was recently the scene of fierce clashes when police stormed a state-run textile plant to oust workers who took over the factory. Five persons were killed and scores more wounded when police tried to move into the Gultepe slum district February 16 to enforce a curfew imposed earlier in the day. At least 400 leftists were arrested, raising the number of detentions in a week-long period to over 1,700, authorities said.

U.S. TO INCREASE ARMS TO EGYPT

(Washington, D.C.) - The Carter administration, as part of a plan to make Egypt a U.S. military surrogate in the Middle East, now is pursuing a relationship that would arm Egypt with some of the most advanced weapons in the American arsenal, including F-16 fighters. This program is tentatively expected to provide Egypt about $4 billion in military credits over five years. Egypt is the largest and most militarily powerful country in the Arab world.



Mexican peasants occupy reception area of Danish Embassy in Mexico City.

MEXICAN PEASANTS STAGE SIT-INS

(Mexico City, Mexico,) - Mexican peasants staging sit-ins at the Danish and Belgian embassies to denounce government repression have met at least twice with a high-ranking interior ministry official, sources said in late February. A group of about 300 men, women and young children supporting the peasants staged a peaceful march through the Mexican capital that ended with a rally here outside the Interior Ministry. The peasants said they were members of two groups that have charged the government and large farm owners of stealing peasant lands and then beating, torturing and even killing peasants who complain.

World Scope

Revolution In El Salvador

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ceived instruction in "riot control" last November from a similar U.S. team that spent five days there.

Because of the sensitive nature of the largely secret program both in Washington and El Salvador, said the *Post*, the administration has sought to involve other countries, including West Germany, Spain and Venezuela.

Since last October 15, when a military coup took power from right-wing General Humberto Romero (now reportedly residing in Florida) progressive forces have been working to develop conditions in El Salvador for the creation of a popular government.

The nature of the new regime changed drastically January 2 when all progressive ministers and the three civilian members of the ruling junta resigned from the government.



People of El Salvador march in mass demonstration against the government.

Since the resignations, four of the largest parties and organizations—PRB, National Democratic Union (UDN), Unified Popular Action Front (FAPU) and the 28th of February League—have joined together to form the Unidad Revolucionaria, a coordinating committee.

Each organization in the Unidad Revolucionaria represents a large number of trade unions and student and peasant organizations that spokespersons say constitute a majority of the population.

The three vacant seats in the junta have been filled by conservative members of the Christian Democratic Party. The UDN had participated in the junta until the January 2 resignations.

Salvadoran teachers on February 22 freed 100 hostages and ended their five-day takeover of an education ministry office in a trade for two of their jailed colleagues.

About 40 members of the National Association of Salvadoran Teachers left the Ministry of Education's Employee Benefit office after the government freed two teachers jailed.

Three other victims of El Salvador's increasingly brutal police violence were also shot to death earlier, bringing to 16 the number of people killed in the three-day period, sources said. □

Z.A.N.U. Leader

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results if by "some evil miracle" ZANU should win. But Soames had no reaction to Muzorewa's threat.

After days of hints from British spokespersons that the governor was drawing up secret plans to stamp out violence and intimidation, Soames issued an ordinance on February 6 that allows him to restrict political meetings, suspend candidates from campaigning, and even disqualify parties from contesting elections in particular districts, in the event that he learns of "disruptive activities."

Mugabe has pointed out that ZANU forces are not the only ones responsible for cease-fire violations and intimidation. He complained especially about the "auxiliaries," the former private army of Muzorewa. Both wings of the Patriotic Front (which includes ZANU and the Zimbabwe African People's Union) as well as the leaders of the African frontline states and several observer groups, charge that these auxiliaries are being allowed to roam freely and are thus able to politicize and intimidate voters.

Muzorewa was "prime minister" of the country until he resigned following the negotiation of the cease-fire. The British consider Muzorewa's soldiers to be part of the Rhodesian Security Forces. The British have steadfastly refused any concession in response to demands that the auxiliaries be confined to bases.

Amnesty International (A.I.) has sharply criticized Soames for failing to end torture and illegal arrests by Rhodesia's police and army.

The human rights organization told Soames in a telegram that his policy of refusing the International Red Cross access to martial law detainees or convicted political prisoners "exactly parallels the attitude of the previous Rhodesian administration."

Meanwhile, the Rhodesian Front Party, led by former "Prime Minister" Ian Smith, won all 20 seats reserved for Whites in the country's new parliament.

At two upcoming forums to be held in the Bay Area, ZANU officials will speak on the outcome of the Rhodesian elections. A San Francisco forum will be held on Sunday, March 2, from 7-9:30 p.m. at New College, 777 Valencia. The East Bay forum will be held on Friday, March 7, from 7:30-10 p.m. at La Pena Community Center, 3109 Shattuck, Berkeley. □

Mozambique Rebuilds

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CHR), the World Food Program, U.S. AID, the International Red Cross, church groups and other relief organizations have all picked up much of the tab.

But the Mozambican government, which runs the camps, has provided land, considerable amounts of food, transport, administrators, medical personnel, and military protection.

For Mozambique, peace in Rhodesia will also mean a decrease in the activities of the anti-government terrorists who have been trained, armed and harbored by Rhodesia.

Over the last few years two organizations, "Africa Livre" ("Free Africa") and "Resistencia Nacional Mocambicana" ("Mozambique National Resistance" or MNR), have carried out numerous acts of sabotage.

According to a knowledgeable source, these anti-government dissidents include former agents of PIDE, the dreaded Portufluence prior to independence.

According to a knowledgeable source, these anti-government dissidents include former agents of PIDE, the dreaded Portuguese colonial secret police, defectors from Mozambique's ruling FRELIMO party, and petty criminals and "marginals" who have escaped from Mozambican re-education camps.

The sabotage activities, which have created a climate of instability and fear particularly in central Mozambique, last year forced FRELIMO to abandon its historic opposition to capital punishment and execute the most notorious of the captured rebels. In December, 1979, it pardoned 45 others and appealed to MNR and Africa Livre to lay down their arms.

As relations normalize with Rhodesia, Mozambique is also trying to prevent a deterioration of relations with South Africa, on which, for geographical and historical reasons, it is economically dependent. In a recent speech, President Machel warned South Africa not to provide a new haven for the anti-government rebels.

"The support for the members of Africa Livre in Zimbabwe is finished," he stated, adding, "It is certain that South Africa does not want a war on its border. South Africa is not going to be a party to reactions against Mozambique because our policy is good neighborliness." □

Grenada Fights C.I.A.

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financing the economic growth of Britain and Canada.

There is a tourist industry in Grenada, but until the present government came to power, it was owned and run by foreigners for the benefit of the foreigners.

For most of its people, Grenada has been a dead end economically — a situation without hope. A very high proportion has been left with no other choice except to migrate — to Trinidad, Great Britain and the United States.

Grenada was run by a dictator, Eric Gairy, who set up an illegal private police force, consisting of thugs — former criminals — to terrorize the people and maintain his rule.

Gairy had close ties to fascist Chile. In mid 1976 on a visit to Chile, he publicly defended the Chilean regime. Chilean dictator Pinochet offered aid to Gairy.

On March 13, 1979, the New JEWEL Movement overthrew Gairy by attacking and conquering his main military barracks and then calling on the people to come out against the regime.

The JEWEL Movement — Joint Endeavor for Welfare, Education, and Liberation — came into being in 1972. In 1973 it merged with another group — — The Master Assembly for the People — and the new organization called itself the New JEWEL movement.

The slogan of the New JEWEL Movement is "Let Those Who Labor Hold The Reins." In its Manifesto, the New JEWEL Movement states that "real independence" for Grenada means not just formal independence but "better housing, better food, better health, better education, better roads and bus service, more jobs, higher wages, more recreation — in short a higher standard of living for workers and their children."

The Manifesto also states that "we need to construct an entirely new economic system where the lust for money, power, and individual selfish gain are no longer the motivating factors."

Soon after the overthrow of Gairy, the U.S. ambassador to Grenada made veiled threats to the revolutionary government. As Prime Minister Bishop described it in a speech:

"The ambassador stressed the fact that his government will view with great displeasure the development of any relations between our country and Cuba. The ambassador pointed out that his country was the richest, freest, and most generous country in the world, but as he put it, 'We have two sides.' We understood that to mean that the other side was the side that stamped out freedom and democracy when the American government felt that its interest was being threatened."

ANSWER

Bishop's answer was clear. "From day one of the revolution we have always striven to have and develop the closest and friendliest relations with the United States, as well as Canada, Britain and all our Caribbean neighbors...(But) Grenada is a sovereign and independent country although a tiny speck on the world map...No country has the right to tell us what to do, or how to run our country, or who to be friendly with...We are not in anybody's backyard."

There are many signs that the U.S. government is quietly laying the groundwork for action to overthrow the People's Revolutionary Government. Last May the U.S. ambassador to Grenada sent a cable to the U.S. secretary of state and to U.S. embassies in Guyana, Jamaica, Britain, Canada, and Trinidad, and to the U.S. mission to the United Nations, a copy of which has been reproduced in the Grenadian newspaper, the *New Jewel*. The cable talks about "political prisoners" and "serious human rights violations" in Grenada. The "political prisoners" the cable is talking about were members of Gairy's "Mongoose Gang."

The actions of the U.S. government against Grenada are a part of a broader series of measures. Last fall, the United States, using the false pretext that there were Soviet combat troops in Cuba set up a "Caribbean Task Force." One of its tasks is to assist in action against progressive and revolutionary governments in the Caribbean. □

A Citizen's Peace Force

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and file everybody's name. Millions and millions of people have raw data entered against their names and are thus defined forever in their social mobility in time of peace, physical mobility in time of crisis. These lists will be used by the FBI in the time of "war" that may be coming.

Were you against the war? Did you answer some "psychological" choice "incorrectly"? What church do you belong to? Did you ever get into any trouble? Questions like these all determine whether you are "reliable," "loyal," "subversive," "cooperative" or "dependable." The computers, like the rest of the technology, are being used to enhance the power of a few technocrats over hundreds of millions of people who assume they are being spied upon 24 hours a day, and who are told to give thanks because electronic progress can computerize the dating or marriage process and provide Princess phones and air conditioners that work anytime except during heat pollution waves.

Justice Douglas reassures us that every telephone in every federal or state agency is suspect, as are the conference rooms. Rooms are wired, mirrors are spy windows, homes are "bugged"; in America now, you can cut the paranoia with a knife. But technology is a knife that cuts both ways and the State's overdependence on hostile technology suggests the way out.

The FBI and CIA, now under the near total control of the Executive, will have plugged the more than 40,000 separate police forces into a nationwide electronic grid. Training by the FBI and CIA will equip local forces to use super sophisticated surveillance and control technology. An electronic net will descend on huge urban populations. This combined with small armies of undercover agents and aerial surveillance will be the State's answer to rising unemployment (crime), school dropout (narcotics), and human rights agitation (subversives). Enormous sums of money are already earmarked for this "war on crime."

TO BE CONTINUED

Dellums Blasts "New Cold War"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

in 1970 to find peace, work for peace, withdraw from the war in Vietnam, end the war mentality and return the country to peace.

"The reality of the situation is, we are being put into competition with the Soviet Union by this hysteria, a hysteria that can destroy life," Dellums said. "Why be competitive with the Soviet Union about destroying life, why not peace and friendship, world trade, cultural exchanges?"

S.A.L.T. II

He said President Carter had already put SALT II in hock before the Soviet Union entered Afghanistan, which he said the USSR did to protect its borders.

"Our TV screens show us people in Iran saying, 'We hate you, we hate you'. We allowed ourselves to believe that we were loved all over the world, but let's face it, we got in bed with the wrong people.

"The CIA overthrew the government in Iran in the '50's, put in the shah, kept him in power, sold him $30 billion of weapons. Now we are prepared to give aid and weapons to General Zia of Pakistan, all because the President wants a world strike force in the Middle East," Dellums said.

He continued, "If there is going to be an explosion, I suggest it is not going to come from the Soviet Union but from people who want that here. We would trigger that as we move on this path of hysteria, madness and heating up the cold war, while ignoring the people's priorities for peace, jobs and social aid.

"The ideas of peace, freedom and challenges against warmongers and fascist dictators that you fought in 1936 in Spain, we must fight for in the eighties. We must become the premature anti-nuclear and anti-cold war fighters of the '80's. All of us here must go out in the streets and dust off our peace signs.

"The President blew it when he called for return of the draft because young people all over are marching, demonstrating, shouting, 'Hell no, we won't go'. So let us join them shouting also 'no more war, no more ripoffs, no more economic system that gives us this new cold war'."

STATEMENT

In a recent statement, Dellums, a senior member of the House Armed Services Committee, and chairman of the House District of Columbia Committee, levelled sharp and pointed criticism at the President's budget for fiscal year 1981.

The principal focus of Dellums' attack was on the gigantic increases in the defense budget, at the expense of human needs programs. He argued that:

"For too many years the defense industry has been the biggest parasite in our entire economic system. It has become little more than a form of guaranteed socialism for the rich, while the poor and the powerless are deprived of better health care, food, housing and education.

"It provides, at enormous profit to the producers, the weapons of death and destruction for any foreigner, usually a tyrant, willing to pay. But, in the pursuit of profits at any price, it is snuffing out the dreams—the hopes—and the very lives of millions here and abroad who are engaged in the struggle just to survive the day's end. One has to ask if such a government, such a system, which is so unwilling to care for the defenseless here and abroad is even worth defending?"

Dellums stated that in the next three months, he intends to carry his challenge to this budget directly to the American people, through a series of public hearings and teach-ins in major urban centers around the country. □

Berkeley Community Unites To Recall Right-Wing Judge

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so the default was entered.

The judge also included in the default judgment two people who had tried to call the court's attention that the summons addressed to 9th Street was for a non-existent person. For this, Barsotti felt it was just to impose a judgment against them for $5,000.

He also thought he should, for good measure, impose a $5,000 judgment against another person who had merely sworn in an affidavit that he had seen the process server throw the summons through a window.

That default judgment was set aside by another judge. He held a hearing, the real occupant of the house testified that he was the person who should be sued, along with the other leaseholders, and the process server from the shady Evictors Corporation admitted on the witness stand that he had not really signed the proofs of service.

The speculators then sued the real occupant of the house. The occupant responded to the suit. Then the speculators moved for another default against the non-existent person, and two of the other non-occupants whom the original default had been against.

They also secured another default judgment against people that had nothing whatsoever to do with the property the suit was about, on the grounds that they had been technically sued and hadn't responded.

How could they try the same trick again? Well, it seems that in setting aside the original default, the judge had ruled the defendants had made a "general appearance," and warned that they could be again held in default if the plaintiffs didn't proceed against different parties.

The non-existent person of course couldn't file an answer. The person who had merely testified about the process server felt that the absurd situation had been cleared up, and left town.

Of the other two "defendants," one made sure that the speculators did in fact proceed against different parties and this reassured her that she was out of jeopardy of default. The other filed an answer out of a deep sense that the system was so corrupt and ruthless that it would try anything to cheat. His understanding proved accurate.

To be on the safe side, no notice of that default hearing was ever mailed out, and so no one was there to protest on March 2, 1979, when Judge Sweeney routinely imposed the default. (There are no court reporters in Berkeley's Municipal Court.)

The victims filed another motion to set aside the default. Barsotti heard the motion—with no court reporter present—and decided that he saw nothing unfair about a default judgment against people who had nothing to do with the landlord.

Now the speculators had their default. They quickly got an eviction notice. The sheriff was once again ready to evict everyone to "restore" the premises.

What happened to the suit against the real occupant, who had answered? The speculators dismissed it! Why bother giving him a right to trial when he could be evicted on the basis of the default against people who had nothing to do with the house?

The leaseholders went to the federal courts and obtained a stay. The federal court ultimately decided that, on the grounds of comity, the state court should have jurisdiction, and a superior court judge issued a restraining order against the sheriff to prevent him from evicting the occupant/leaseholders on the strength of a default judgment against people who were not leaseholders.

At this point the speculators and Barsotti put their heads together and an order was signed by Barsotti so unlawful and so unjust, that the order would have been in itself sufficient reason to remove Barsotti from the bench.

To get around the restraining order against the eviction of the leaseholders from 2320 9th Street, the judge issued an order that effectively told the sheriff to evict everyone from the house, leaseholders, occupants, parties who had been sued, parties who hadn't been sued, parties who had answered, parties who hadn't answered.

VITAL STEP

The campaign to recall Mario Barsotti is a vital step towards restoring integrity to the courts, and towards re-establishing democratic control of a system which has become disgracefully elitist. □

L.A. Festival



(Los Angeles, Calif) - "Organizing for Survival: The Challenge of the '80's" was the theme of the recent 3rd Annual Winter Festival co-sponsored by the Southern California Chapter of the Black Panther Party and the non-profit Community Services Unlimited, Inc.

Over 600 Black and poor people attended the event, at which over 500 bags of free groceries were distributed by the BPP's Free Food Program and 150 free toys were given to children.

F.B.I. Harassment of Black Americans:

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

Outstanding among the desperadoes were John Dillinger and Ma Barker's Baker-Karpis Gang.

John Herbert Dillinger was already a celebrity when he was incarcerated in the "escape-proof" Crown Point, Indiana, jail. The sheriff at the jail, Mrs. Lillian Holley, swore that Dillinger would never escape.

As an added slap to Dillinger's ego he was given a Black cellmate. His name was Herbert Youngblood.

Contrary to the grinning, shuffling half-wit Youngblood has been made to appear by Hollywood scriptwriters, he was the extreme opposite.

One of Dillinger's biographers tells us that Youngblood was not afraid of Dillinger, and soon after his arrival Youngblood threatened Dillinger with a knife, a knife that would later create yet another legend about Dillinger. The men soon developed a friendship based on mutual respect.

Later Dillinger asked to borrow Youngblood's knife so that he could spend his hours whittling soap figurines.

On March 3, 1934, Youngblood and Dillinger, using a gun he had whittled from soap and painted black with shoe polish, escaped from the Crown Point jail. Before the pair left the jail, they took a submachine gun, captured the deputy warden and the prison fingerprint expert and "borrowed" Sheriff Holley's automobile.

Once the group of men arrived on the outskirts of Peotone, Illinois, they released their captives and abandoned the car. I was at this time that Youngblood and Dillinger went their separate ways.

On March 14, 1934, Youngblood rented an apartment in South Port Huron, Michigan, a short distance from the Canadian border. Youngblood's movements were soon reported to local authorities. Two days later, on the morning of march 16, 1934, three lawmen attempted to capture him as he shopped in a grocery store. The encounter was brief, bloody and for Youngblood, hopelessly futile.

When the smoke cleared, three men had been critically wounded, and two others had sustained minor wounds. Youngblood killed one man outright, shot another in the lung and another in the shoulder. Battered and bleeding, Youngblood was shackled hand and foot and rushed to the Port Huron hospital.

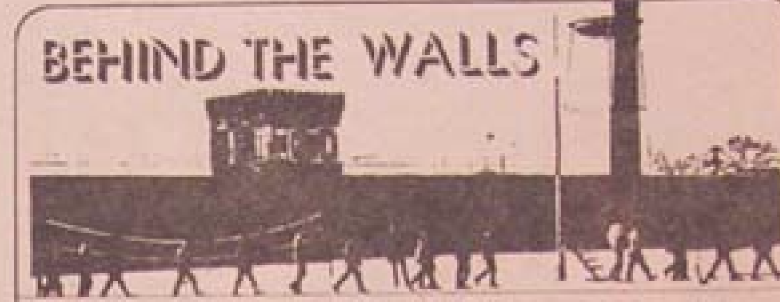
A combination of shock, loss of blood and relentless questioning began to tax the strength of the dying Black man. But if he knew Dillinger's location he kept it to himself. Youngblood died at 1:00 in the afternoon of March 16, 1934.

The obituary revealed that Youngblood was shot 10 times, four bullets having passed through his body. Another bullet was also found, an old one in his back for which he had apparently never received medical treatment.

The FBI had begun the search for Dillinger and Youngblood as soon as they had crossed the Indiana-Illinois state line, because by doing so the men had violated the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.

Dillinger died four months after Youngblood, but not before two Black prostitutes were drawn into this deadly scenario. Their names were Lucy Jackson and Leonia Goodman. In a dirty apartment in St. Paul, Minnesota, the women were picked up by FBI agents as they tried to retrieve the luggage and weapons the Dillinger mob had hurriedly left behind. Thoroughly frightened by the FBI, the two Black women eventually helped to trap two members of Dillinger's gang.

TO BE CONTINUED



TRIALS BEGIN OF PONTIAC 13

(Bloomington, Ill.) - On July 22, 1978, three White guards were killed during an uprising at Illinois' Pontiac Prison. During the seven and one-half months following the rebellion, the prison was placed on deadlock under the orders of the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement (IDLE). Thirty-two investigators worked full time in the prison, harassing, bribing, threatening and intimidating prisoners (not one of the men interviewed by them was allowed a lawyer.)

The prisoners, most of them Black, were confined to cells for 24 hours a day, living under conditions that were abhorrent and stressful enough to be viewed as torture, *Guild Notes* reports.

CHARGED

In February, 1979, 31 inmates were charged with participation in the rebellion. In one indictment, 17 of the prisoners, all Black, are charged under five different legal theories with killing each of the guards; three are charged with conspiracy. Convictions on any murder count can result in the death penalty. The other 14 Pontiac defendants are charged with felonies other than murder.

The trial began in Livingston County, but was moved because of prejudical publicity and is scheduled to be heard in Cook County.

In the present courtroom the spectators are separated from the defendants and the judge and attorneys by a plastic partition. Judge Miller has ruled that the existence of the partition is not prejudicial against the defendants. He refused to transfer the case to another courtroom.

There have been lengthy arguments by defense counsel in support of their need for discovery material in the possession of the Department of Corrections and IDLE, who conducted the "investigation." Some of the materials have been made available. However, internal reports of the IDLE and reports received by Governor James Thompson have not been ordered produced.

Almost all prisoners who have agreed to testify for the state have been paroled. The defense cannot interview them without their new addresses. The state has admitted it has relocated some of these witnesses which means providing them new homes, jobs, and other things. The state's offer to produce these witnesses for the defense does not give the defense any control over the interviews, permits the prosecutors to be present, and does not permit investigation of their new circumstances.

Finally, in perhaps the most important ruling yet, Judge Miller refused to grant defense counsel's motion to dismiss the indictments as vague or for a bill of particulars which would have required the prosecution to detail the charges.

The remaining defendants are having similar difficulties in gaining access to the state's witnesses. Only one of the judges has granted defendants the right to the street addresses of paroled witnesses.

In addition, two of the five judges have refused to appoint counsel. Lawyers for these defendants will not be paid.

With one or two exceptions, all the 31 had a year of good time taken away from them by the time they were indicted. In addition, they have to spend a year in segregation and in "C" grade. In "C" grade they cannot qualify for good time, and are denied the right to make phone calls and use the law library. All of this was taken from the inmates and imposed on them in administrative hearings that violated their due process rights.

Anyone wishing to contribute to the legal expenses of the Pontiac 31 or who would like to work for their release, may contact the Pontiac Prisoners Support Coalition, 407 Dearborn, Room 1000, Chicago, Il. 60605.



"Pass The Freedom, Please"

Children of Oakland Community School received a standing ovation for their special Black History Month performance, "Pass The Freedom, Please." LUCAS DAYLEY (center, top row) narrated the program, which included the portrayals of Black Panther Party community police patrols of the late 1960's (top row, left); Montgomery bus boycott (top row, right); George Washington giving "medals" to Black soldiers during the Revolutionary War (second row, left); primary skills children, dressed as famous Black people, singing "Oh, Oh, Freedom" (second row, right); newly emancipated slaves given guns to fight the South in the Civil War (third row, left); and the ever grinning Jimmy Carter, who made false promises to Black people in order to get elected to office in 1976 (third row, right).